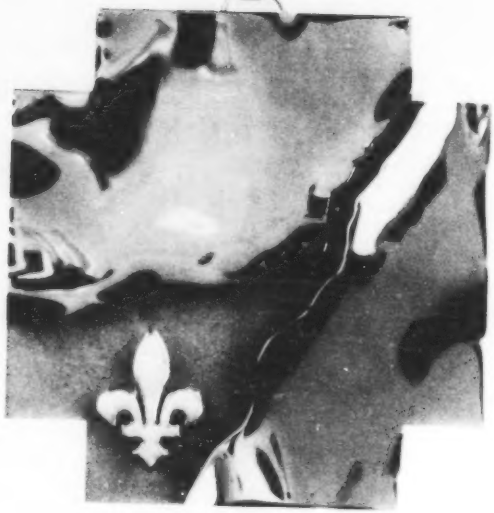
Nominations to the Ordre national du Québec



2000

Québec

ASSEMBLEE NATIONALE
REÇU

'01 MAI -2 11:13

101-06301/

Nominations to the Ordre national du Québec

2000

Legal deposit - Bibliothèque nationale du Québec, 2000
ISBN 2-550-36086-9
© Gouvernement du Québec, 2000

Coordination and text : Denise Grenier,
Secrétariat de l'Ordre national du Québec,
ministère du Conseil exécutif

Production coordination : Service des communications
of the ministère du Conseil exécutif

Graphic design : Vallières Communication Créativité

The Ordre national du Québec,

from 1985 to the year 2000

As first director of the Ordre national du Québec, it has been my privilege to witness the evolution of this institution created by the Québec Parliament in 1984.

As we look back over this experience, woven from the very fabric that constitutes Québec's contemporary history, six prime ministers have succeeded one another. In turn, they have maintained this institution and emphasized the highly symbolic character of this national recognition, bestowing it on more than 400 Quebeckers. Since the creation of the Ordre, 18 non-Quebeckers have also received this tribute from the Prime Minister of Québec.

In the past 15 years, the people of Québec have responded more and more dynamically to the public call for nominations. Witness the 236 nominations the board received for the year 2000. Chaired by Marc-Adélard Tremblay and composed of Bernard Lamarre, vice-chair, Marthe Asselin-Vaillancourt, Thérèse Gouin Décarie, Marcel Bélanger, Maurice Carrier, Jacques Genest, Maurice L'Abbé and Pierre Nadeau, the board of the Ordre national du Québec favourably received those nominees who distinguished themselves in an extraordinary manner, through the excellence of their accomplishments. These are the people the Québec government has designated for this distinction. We present them to you in this edition of the annual brochure of the Ordre national du Québec.

Denise Grenier

Denise Grenier
Director of the Ordre national du Québec

"Knowing that this insignia would be worn by men and women alike, I did not want it to be considered a piece of jewellery, but rather an official decoration, a symbol of Québec—dignified, simple and precious without being ostentatious—representing the wealth of our culture and resources."

Madeleine Dansereau
Master Jeweller

Grand officers

Marcelle Ferron

A painter, sculptor and master glassworker, Marcelle Ferron was born in Louiseville in 1924. After receiving her initial training at the École des beaux-arts de Québec, she travelled to Paris to study engraving and lithography.

From 1946 to 1953, she was part of the Automatistes group in Montréal, with Paul-Émile Borduas. In 1948, she co-signed the manifesto *Refus global*, which transformed our pictorial vocabulary. In 1953, Marcelle Ferron returned to Paris to stay for thirteen years. She showed her work in many exhibitions, including *Les Réalités nouvelles*, and then discovered stained glass as a medium. Setting aside the marvellous freedom afforded by the paint brush, she devoted her energies to overcoming the architectural and climatic constraints of glass.

Le Soleil

Returning to Québec in 1966, she created huge stained glass panels to be incorporated into the architectural design of metro stations, law courts, schools and public buildings. An associate professor at Université Laval, she has given many seminars in Boston, Los Angeles and Paris. Still active in 1985, she designed and created a stained glass work in Tokyo for the renowned architect Kikutake.

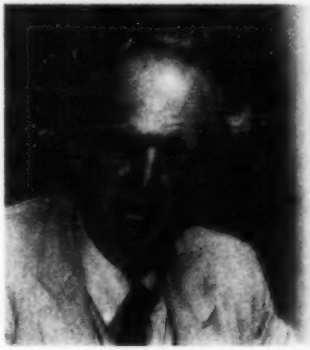
A member of the Canadian Group of Painters and Sculptors, Marcelle Ferron's work has been shown in the main galleries of Paris, Turin, Milan, Spoleto, Zurich, Amsterdam, London, Canada and the United States. She has also participated in solo exhibitions in numerous major European cities and in Montréal.

Over her 35-year career, Marcelle Ferron's talent has been acknowledged through many awards. She received Canada Council grants in 1958 and 1972.

In 1983, she became the first woman recipient of the Paul-Émile-Borduas prize for her ongoing commitment to promoting artistic expression and her dynamic, inspiring, decidedly international activity.

Named Knight of the Ordre national du Québec in 1985, she was a member of the Board from 1987 to 1993. In 1996, she published *L'esquisse d'une mémoire* with Éditions Les intouchables. Since that time, she has taken part in numerous exhibitions. The Musée d'art contemporain is planning a retrospective of her work for 2000.

Charles Taylor



Ronald Maisonneuve

Born in Montréal in 1931, to an Anglophone father and Francophone mother, Charles Taylor was educated at McGill University, where he graduated with a B.A. in history (1952). A Rhodes scholar, the first of his many international honours, he continued his studies at Oxford University, where he graduated in politics, philosophy and economics. In 1956, he was elected a Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, and remained as a Fellow until 1961. At that time, due to the dominant personality of Isaiah Berlin, Oxford was the most important centre of Anglo-American philosophy in the world, not just for political philosophy, which would become Charles Taylor's primary field, but for what is generally known as analytic philosophy. A good deal of Taylor's early work was of this more specialized kind, i.e. philosophy of mind, although he was already making his mark as a political philosopher. In 1961, he left the All Souls Fellowship to join the political science department at McGill University and, in 1963, the Université de Montréal. This association, which lasted until 1971, perfectly represented the political theorist and the philosopher, the two aspects which are indissoluble in his work. In 1976, he was elected to the Chichele Chair of Social and Political Philosophy at Oxford. This was, in a way, his crowning philosophical honor, for this Oxford Chair is, without question, the premier Chair of political philosophy in the world. To have succeeded Isaiah Berlin in it was an added honour. In 1981, Charles Taylor returned to McGill.

In addition to many highly influential papers, over the last 35 years, Charles Taylor has published a series of books that place him in the very top rank of contemporary philosophers: *The Explanation of Behaviour* (1964), *Hegel* (1975), *Sources of the Self (Les Sources du moi : la formation de l'identité moderne)* (1989), *The Malaise of Modernity (Le Malaise de la modernité)* (1991) and *Philosophical Arguments* (1995). His work has engaged the thought of many of the greatest contributors to Western philosophical tradition, not just those, like Rousseau, Marx and the Frankfurt School, who are primarily political and social philosophers, but also giants like Plato, Aristotle, Hobbes, Locke, Kant and Hegel, consideration of whose political philosophy cannot be divorced from their philosophical work as a whole, and philosophers like Wittgenstein, whose work was not directly concerned with political questions at all. Taylor's work in political philosophy displays a profound and sure grasp of the whole expanse of the Western philosophical tradition.

While educated and trained in the tradition of Oxford analytic philosophy, Taylor quickly transcended it, embracing the fields of existential and a phenomenological philosophy. He has attempted to apply his philosophical views to practical political issues and, above all, to his efforts in interpreting Québec and English-speaking Canada to one another. A summary of his views and achievements in this respect is his book *Reconciling the Solitudes/Rapprocher les solitudes*, which appeared simultaneously in both languages in 1992.

Gilles Vigneault

Born in Natashquan in 1928, Gilles Vigneault graduated from Université Laval with a degree in literature. He taught in various secondary schools and then at Université Laval.

Much like Félix Leclerc, it was via literature that Gilles Vigneault came to song, after having plied many trades, from 1953 to 1960, that paved the way for his future career.

A professor, television/radio editor and moderator, actor, copywriter and monologist at the Arlequin and Quatre-z-arts – intimate playhouses located in Old Québec City –, he was also theatre director for the Troupe des Treize. These were also the years that saw the publication of the first issues of the magazine *Émourie*, which he founded in 1953 and published until 1966. In 1959, he inaugurated Les Éditions de l'Arc, which published all of his books after *Étraves*, his first anthology.

In 1960, he became a poet-singer at the Boîte à chansons in Québec City. In 1962, he recorded his first record and, the following year, gave his first recital at the Comédie canadienne. Pauline Julien made a hit of his *Jack Monoloy* in Sopot in 1965. This success won him a place on the Parisian stage of the Bobino in 1966 and, later, Olympia. Once again in Sopot, but this time in 1966, Monique Leyrac won the Grand Prix international de la chanson for her performance of *Mon pays*. Despite his songwriting successes, Vigneault never for a moment considered dropping publishing and literature. Indeed, over the past 30 years, his books have appeared on a regular basis. His most recent are: *Bois de marée, L'Armoire des jours, Comme un arbre en voyage*, and a series of interviews with François Régis Barbry and Jean Royer. Gilles Vigneault has also published a number of children's stories: *Les quatre saisons de Piquot*, which includes a record, *Quelques pas dans l'univers d'Eva, Léo et les presqu'îles, Goya et le petit désert*, and has written plays with actor Marcel Sabourin: *Titom* and *Léo à vélo*. His publications include the limited-edition anthology of poetry *Septuor maritime* – to mark 450th anniversary of Jacques Cartier's crossing the Atlantic – and the magnificent album *Le Cirque*, by Michel Tétreault, in which lithographs by Jean-Paul Riopelle accompany texts by Gilles Vigneault (1998).

In 1983, the Québec government awarded him the Prix Denise-Pelletier, for the performing arts. In 1984, he received the Prix du président de la République, *In honorem*, from the Académie Charles-Cros for his life's work. He also holds honorary doctorates from six universities: Université Laval (Québec City), Université du Québec à Montréal (Montréal), Université de Montréal (Montréal), Trent University (Peterborough), York University (Toronto), and Université Lumière (Lyon).

Gilles Vigneault is a Knight of the Ordre national du Québec (1985), Knight of the Ordre de la Pléiade, Knight of the Legion of Honour and, since 1999, Commandeur des arts et lettres de France. Gilles Vigneault is undeniably one of the pillars of our cultural identity. Each year, he continues to tour France, Belgium and Switzerland, helping to promote their cultural projects and projection into La Francophonie.

Officers

André Bérard

Born in Bedford in 1940, chairman of the board and CEO of the National Bank André Bérard is a career banker. From 1958 to 1972, he held various positions in the National Bank's branch network from accountant to assistant manager to branch manager.

In March 1972, he was appointed assistant manager of international credit and, in February 1973, he was made superintendent and chief of the international sector. Two years later, he became assistant general manager of this division and, in August 1977, vice-president. In August 1980, he was promoted to first vice-president and general manager of the international sector. In this capacity, he was responsible for all of the National Bank's international activities, including the implementation of a network of branches and subsidiaries abroad.

Over the years, André Bérard earned a reputation for working hard and supported many entrepreneurs. In 1981, he became first vice-president and general manager of the credit division. The following year, he was made executive vice-president of national accounts, implementing services for large companies and the leaseback sector. His duties included responsibility for credit cards and for the development of an Ontario network.

In July 1984, he was appointed first executive vice-president of banking, which led him to direct all of the National Bank network's activities, both in Canada and abroad. Two years later, he was promoted to the position of president and chief operating officer. Since July 1, 1989, he has performed the duties of president and CEO. On September 27, 1990, he was elected chairman of the board of directors.

A man of action, André Bérard sits on numerous boards of directors, including Noranda inc., Groupe TVA inc., Groupe Saputo inc., Groupe Vidéotron ltée, Société financière Bourgie inc. and Donohue inc. He is also an administrator for the National Bank of Canada, Natcan International Trade Finance and Investment Co. Ltd., Natcan Finance (Asia) Ltd. and the Macdonald Stewart Foundation. Mr. Bérard is proctor for the Banque régionale d'escompte et de dépôt (BRED) en France.

A man with a heart, André Bérard is also very involved socially. In recent years, he has chaired a great many fund-raising campaigns, including that of the Montréal Heart Institute Foundation.

André Bérard is active in the Club de relations d'affaires Canada-France, and sits on the prime minister's advisory committee for executive exchanges. He is a member of the board of associate governors of Université de Montréal, and of Junior Achievement of Canada, Junior Chamber of Commerce of Montréal, Chambre de commerce du Québec, and the policy committee of the Business Council on National Issues. Finally, from 1986 to 1989, he chaired the Canadian Bankers Association. In 1995, he was named Officer of Canada. In 1996, he received the Order of St. John. Finally, in 1997, Mr. Bérard was named "Grand Montréalais". He also holds two honorary degrees: one from the University of Ottawa (1991) and one from the Université de Montréal's École des hautes études commerciales (1999).

Louis Bernard

Born in Montréal in 1937, Louis Bernard has made his mark both in the public sector and in the business community. A member of the Barreau du Québec, he obtained his master's degree in law from the Université de Montréal. After having studied at the London School of Economics and Political Science, as a Commonwealth Fellow, he graduated from the University of London with a doctorate in administrative law.

In 1964, Louis Bernard began his lengthy career in the Québec public service, where he was assistant deputy minister of intergovernmental affairs, executive assistant to the leader of the opposition, and, in 1976, executive assistant to the prime minister.

In 1977, he was associate secretary-general for electoral and parliamentary reform and helped develop a number of statutes that are of critical importance for Québec democracy, including the reformed Election Act, the Act to govern the financing of political parties and the Referendum Act. He was then named secretary-general of the Conseil exécutif, a position he occupied from 1978 to 1985, and in 1994-1995. In this capacity, he presided over the creation, in 1985, of the Ordre national du Québec and the selection of its first members.

A forerunner in many regards, Louis Bernard is an advocate of a public service dedicated to serving the public, with management by results and public responsibility for its actions. In an essay published in 1986, *Réflexions sur l'art de se gouverner,* he analyzed some of the most important facets of public life, namely the role of the State, the workings of Parliament, government organization and the relationship between political and administrative aspects.

In 1987, Louis Bernard was assigned specifically to the Meech Lake Accord and was responsible for negotiating the agreement on immigration. He then chaired the working group on government contract awards, whose recommendations were the basis of Québec's system for procuring goods and services, one of the world's most upright.

After more than 23 years of public service, Louis Bernard joined senior management with the Laurentian Bank of Canada where, for 11 years, he helped modify this Québec financial institution and boost its growth. He retired from this position in July 1998.

Since that time, he has worked as a consultant, drawing on his vast business and public sector experience. Recently, he was named special negotiator on Aboriginal issues and government agent on the issue of the municipalities of Greater Montreal. Very active in the social and cultural spheres, Louis Bernard was member, and then chairman, of the board of directors of the Montréal Heart Institute. Currently, he is an administrator of the Société de la Place-des-Arts and the Montréal Museum of Fine Arts.

Louis Bernard's exceptional contribution to the development of Québec's public service was recognized by the Institute of Public Administration of Canada, which, in 1992, awarded him the Vanier gold medal.

Paul Cartier

Born in 1919 in Annonciation, Labelle county, Paul Cartier completed his classical studies at Collège Jean-De Brébeuf. His career spans one-half century of the history of the Hôtel-Dieu de Montréal hospital. After graduating from his medical studies, Dr. Cartier became a resident at the Hôtel-Dieu from 1947 to 1951, training subsequently in heart surgery in St. Louis (United States), with Dr. Graham, and then in Cleveland with Dr. Beck. In 1953, he went to Paris to work with Drs. Dubost and Servelle, and to London, to work with Dr. Brock.

He founded the pediatric heart surgery department of Hôpital Sainte-Justine, where he performed surgery on coarctations of the aorta and arterial canals, and corrected cardiac malformations. Many of these operations had never been performed in Québec or Canada. In the area of adult heart surgery, Dr. Cartier introduced closed mitral commissurotomy to the Hôtel-Dieu, an operation he would perform more than 600 times. The field of peripheral vascular surgery dominated his career and would become his first love. Early on, Paul Cartier was interested in vascular pathology and its medical and surgical treatments. An observer, skilful technician and tireless worker, he quickly became a pioneer and leader in vascular surgery, locally, nationally and internationally. He introduced human homografts for aortal grafts, then synthetic grafts using nylon, dracon and teflon. Dr. Cartier is responsible for numerous worldwide breakthroughs in vascular surgery. In 1959, he performed the first crossover femoro-femoral bypass and also began vein grafts *in situ*; in 1951, he performed the first axillo-femoral bypass; and, finally, in 1962, he performed a carotid endarterectomy without a shunt.

In *A History of Vascular Surgery*, U. S. publisher Steven G. Friedman, highlights, in texts and photos, the role that Dr. Cartier has played in the field of vascular surgery. His name stands alongside those of the great pioneers of this discipline, from its beginnings to the present.

During his career, Dr. Cartier taught a great many residents, who currently practice throughout the world. His international reputation enabled him to work with and meet vascular surgery giants, such as Drs. De Bakey, Crawford, Strandness, Dubost, etc., in Canada, the United States and Europe.

Dr. Cartier has also published a great many articles that are widely quoted in prestigious medical journals.

Paul-André Crépeau

Studio de photo Stanley enr

Born in 1926 in Gravelbourg, Saskatchewan, Paul-André Crépeau is an emeritus professor with the Faculty of Law of McGill University. He played a key role within the first generation of true scholars in the field of law teaching in Québec. Appointed first to the Faculty of Law of Université de Montréal in 1955, Paul-André Crépeau became a professor at McGill University in 1959. The first incumbent of McGill's Arnold Wainwright Civil Law Chair from 1976 to his retirement in 1994, Mr. Crépeau had a far-reaching impact on Québec's university community and helped change Québec's law faculties to veritable repositories of knowledge.

Replete with the traditions of the universities of Oxford and Paris, and bolstered by his doctoral thesis in comparative law, which, as of its publication, was hailed as a major work and awarded the Prix Robert-Dennery by the Faculty of Law of Paris, Paul-André Crépeau very confidently assumed his role of scholar on joining the faculty. His dedication to his university calling is evidenced by his many publications. His writings in the law of obligations, medical/hospital law and international private law, the editions, critique and history of the *Québec Civil Code* that he prepared with his colleague professor John E. C. Brierley, his heading of the editorial committee of the *Dictionnaire de droit privé*, have made Paul-André Crépeau the authority in the civilist tradition in Québec. His concern for the enhancement of the university doctrine in law was confirmed by his decision, in 1975, to found the Québec Research Centre for Private & Comparative Law. Located at McGill University, this inter-university research centre sponsors key civil law publications, including *Traité de droit civil*, the *Dictionnaire de droit privé et les Lexiques bilingues/Private Law Dictionary and Bilingual Lexicons*, under its management. This research centre still constitutes the Québec venue for research on private law.

Paul-André Crépeau's longstanding interest in comparative law earned him the honour of teaching comparative international private law at the Faculty of Comparative International Law of Strasbourg (1962-1968). It also led him to participate in the activities and work of the Académie internationale de droit comparé, as president from 1990 to 1998. Since 1986, he has sat on the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law of Rome's (UNIDROIT) working group for the elaboration of a project for the international unification of principles governing international trade contracts.

His involvement in the work of UNIDROIT led him to publish, in 1998, with the collaboration of Élise M. Charpentier, attorney and research centre researcher, a monograph entitled *Les Principes d'UNIDROIT et le Code civil du Québec : valeurs partagées?* In 1999, he published a key article on the function of the law of obligations, in the *McGill Law Journal*.

Paul-André Crépeau has been a key figure in the revival of civil law Québec, notably in the reform of private law which, in 1991, led to the adoption of the new *Québec Civil Code*. Appointed by the government to the position of president de l'Office de révision du Code civil in 1965, Mr. Crépeau headed an extensive operation designed to reform and recast Québec civil law in a new civil code reflecting a mature legal system. He set up dozens of working committees and headed the Office until the publication of the *Rapport sur le Code civil / Report on the Civil Code*, Vol. I : *Projet de Code civil* (786 p.), Vol. II : *Commentaires*, (2 volumes, 1109 p.), and its presentation in the National Assembly in June 1978. The legal community acknowledges Paul-André Crépeau to have played the role of guiding light for the new *Québec Civil Code*.

Réjean Ducharme

Claire Richard

Born in Saint-Félix de Valois in 1942, Réjean Ducharme is a well-known fiction writer, lyricist, playwright and screenwriter.

First making a breakthrough in Québec, and then abroad, with his novels *L'avalée des avalés* (1966), *Le nez qui voque* (1967), *L'océantume* (1968), *La fille de Christophe-Colomb* (1969), *L'hiver de force* (1973), *Les enfantômes* (1976), and *Dévadé* (1990), he has written lyrics for songs performed primarily by Robert Charlebois and Pauline Julien.

His dramatic works are major theatre events in their powerful dramatic evocation of a language that is unique in Québec theatre: *Le Cid maghané* and *Inès Pérée et Inat Tendu* (1968); *Le marquis qui perdit*, produced by the Théâtre du Nouveau Monde (1971); *Inès Pérée et Inat Tendu*, the first version of which was produced by the Théâtre de l'Organisation O (1976) and a new version of *Inès Pérée et Inat Tendu* presented by the Nouvelle Compagnie Théâtrale (1976). In 1978, Ducharme wrote *Ah!Ah!*, which was produced by the Théâtre du Nouveau Monde. He also created a Québec adaptation of the libretto of the *Sept péchés capitaux* by Brecht/Weill for Les Grands Ballets canadiens.

In 1979, he wrote the screenplay for the film *Les bons débarras*, produced by Francis Mankiewicz. He then wrote *Les beaux souvenirs*, also produced by Mankiewicz and first shown in Montréal in October 1981.

In the mid-1980s, under the pseudonym Roch Plante, Réjean Ducharme created a number of collages and montages that were exhibited in professional galleries in Montréal. His work was very popular with both critics and art-lovers.

Réjean Ducharme has received the Governor General's Award three times. He was the first Québec writer to see his work published by Gallimard. As soon as his novel *L'avalée des avalés* was released in 1966, he was nominated for the Goncourt award.

In 1994, he released *Va savoir*, published by Gallimard, and, in 1999, *Gros mots*, with the same publisher.

Jean-H. Dussault

Born in Québec City in 1941, Jean-H. Dussault studied at the Université de Montréal, and then, Université Laval where he trained in medicine (1965). From 1965 to 1967, he completed his residency in internal medicine at the Hôpital de l'Enfant-Jésus. From 1967 to 1971, with the help of a Medical Research Council of Canada scholarship, he was able to continue studying his specialty in Toronto and Los Angeles, and to conduct endocrinology research. Returning to Québec in 1971, he received his specialty licence in endocrinology. In 1977, he was named a *fellow* of the Royal College for his scientific activities. Becoming an assistant professor in the Department of Medicine at Université Laval in 1971, he performed his clinical duties and research in the Endocrinology-Metabolism Department of the Centre hospitalier de l'Université Laval (CHUL). He was named associate professor in 1976 and full professor in 1981.

In 1972, he developed a congenital hypothyroidism (cretinism) detection test, which has been conducted on all newborns in Québec since 1974. Worldwide, 150 000 000 newborns have been tested and more than 42 000 children were saved from permanent mental retardation a cost-benefit ratio of 10/1. Each year, approximately 2800 newborns are diagnosed using this test.

These new findings led to three conferences on the topic: in Québec City (1979), Tokyo (1982) and Brussels (1988). In terms of his research, Dr. Dussault is a member of numerous scholarly societies, and the author of 188 scientific publications, 268 communications bulletins, 79 chapters of scientific books and 2 volumes.

His work has earned him many distinctions, including the American Thyroid Association's Van Meter Award for researchers under age 40 who have contributed most to the advancement of scientific knowledge on the thyroid gland (1980); a nomination for the Nobel Prize (1982); the first prize awarded for excellence in pediatric research in Québec (1983); the medal of the Association française pour la prévention du handicap de l'enfant (1986). He was the first recipient, outside of France, of the Pédiatrie Rhone-Poulenc Santé Specia award of the Association des pédiatres de langue française and, in September 1988, received the Principal Manning award. He was named to the Order of Canada in 1988. Finally, in June 1999, Dr. Dussault received the ISNS-Wallace Robert Gutherie award during the meeting of the International Society for Neonatal Screening in Stockholm. This award honours a member of the Society who has made an outstanding contribution to routine screening of diseases in newborns.

Dr. Dussault is currently a full professor at the Faculty of Medicine of Université Laval. His clinical research on congenital hypothyroidism is ongoing and he belongs to the Human Genetics Research Unit of the CHUL's research centre, where he is pursuing his basic research on the role of thyroid hormones in the development of the central nervous system.

Denise Filiatrault

Monic Richard

Born in Montréal in 1931, Denise Filiatrault is one of Québec's best-known stars. She first made her mark in 1956, with her talented acting in the soap opera *Les belles histoires des pays d'en haut* by Claude Henri Grignon; then continued in the TV series *Moi et l'autre*, in 1964; and finally, in *Les Plouffe* in 1981 and *Le Crime d'Ovide Plouffe* in 1984.

In 1968, in Michel Tremblay's *Les belles-soeurs*, Denise Filiatrault created the character Rose Ouimet. Since then, she has played numerous other roles, in the movies: *La mort d'un bûcheron* (G. Carle, 1973) and *Il était une fois dans l'Est* (A. Brassard, 1973), and then the Franco-Québec productions *Par le sang des autres* (Simenon, 1974), *Au revoir... à lundi* (Dugowson, 1979) and *Mado*, a film by Claude Sautet (1976).

A writer, comedienne, actress and producer, she pursued her career in the theatre as stage director with productions like Michel Tremblay's *Les Fridolinades, Marius et Fanny, Les fourberies de Scapin, Demain matin Montréal m'attend; Les leçons de Maria Callas, Les palmes de M. Schutz*, Molière's *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, etc. She has also translated and adapted many works, notably for the Théâtre du Rideau Vert and the Théâtre de l'Escale. With her characteristic determination, she took to movie directing in the film *C't'à ton tour Laura Cadieux I* and *II*.

Denise Filiatrault's artistic career has been marked by many acknowledgements, notably the Gémeaux award for her career's work, in à 1995; the Victor-Morin award for her career's work, in 1991; and the Masque (voted by the public) which she received twice, in 1995 and 1996. In 1994, she was named Officer of the Order of Canada and, in 1999, she received the Governor General's Performing Arts Award.

Denise Filiatrault's careers spans more than 50 years. Throughout it, her enormous determination and love of the performing arts have never flagged.

Born in Montréal in 1929, Ronald Melzack is one of Québec's most highly acclaimed researchers in local, Canadian and international scientific circles.

He completed his studies at McGill University, obtaining his B.Sc. in 1950, M.Sc. in 1951, and Ph.D. in 1954.

Dr. Melzack is widely renowned for his research on pain. Published in 1965, in collaboration with Dr. Patrick Wall of University College in London, his "gate control" theory of pain has been the basis for pain research for more than 30 years, and is mentioned in no fewer than 200 scientific publications. A popular scientific volume entitled *The Challenge of Pain*, co-authored with Dr. Patrick Wall, was published in 1982.

Ronald Melzack

When it was first formulated, Dr. Melzack's theory was controversial. However, it is now one of the basic concepts that is fully integrated into current theories on pain and analgesia. Dr. Melzack has never ceased seeking to point out the practical applications of its implications for better pain management and informing practitioners of his findings. He has devoted his time and energy to promoting a reflective attitude in the use of pain medication.

Among his achievements are the development of the *McGill Pain Questionnaire*, which is currently the most widely used pain measurement instrument the world over, the creation of the McGill Pain Center, which is a research centre working on clinical applications for recent discoveries in the study of pain, and the promotion of the International Pain Society and its national affiliates.

The importance of his work in the field of pain research and treatment has been recognized through numerous awards, including the Molson award (1985); the Marie-Victorin award (1994); the Canadian Pain Society Award for his commitment to pain research and treatment (1995); and the Order of Canada (1995).

Hartland de Montarville Molson

Born in Montréal in 1907, Hartland de Montarville Molson studied at Selwyn House School (Montréal), Bishop's College (Lennoxville) and Charterhouse (England). Returning from Britain, he pursued his training at the Royal Military College in 1928. He then spent a year in Paris to perfect his French, was hired by the accounting firm MacDonald-Curie and became a chartered accountant in 1933.

His career was coloured by his predilection for sports. In 1926, he played hockey for the Kingston Hockey Club and was a member of the football team that won the Dominion Championship. He has been an honorary chairman of the British Empire Games Association, a member of the Canadian Olympic Hockey Association Advisory Committee and a member of the Amateur Athletic Union. His interest in the Montréal Canadiens hockey team and the Montréal forum is well known.

From 1933 to 1938, he was president of Dominion Skyways, and then joined Molson's Brewery as assistant secretary-treasurer eventually to rise to the position of president in 1953. Since 1988, he has been an emeritus administrator with Molson's.

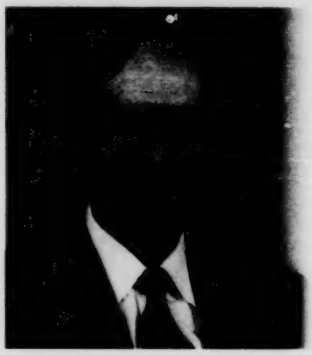
His professional career was interrupted by six years of service in the Royal Canadian Air Force during World War II. Seriously wounded in the Battle of Britain in 1940, he returned to Canada, where he continued to serve until 1946.

Mr. Molson has been a member of the board of directors for various companies, including Sun Life and the Bank of Montreal. He has also volunteered his services for many social and sports organizations, many of which have enjoyed his financial support.

Hartland de Montarville Molson holds honorary doctorates from several Canadian universities. He is also a Knight of the Canadian Order of Precedence.

Elected to the Senate in 1955, he sat on the committees on transport and communications, finance, foreign trade and defence until he retired in 1993, after 38 years of service.

Gilles Pigeon



Born in Montréal in 1931, Gilles Pigeon is a physician, nephrologist, humanist, and medical education reformer. He was one of the founding members of the Faculty of Medicine of the Université de Sherbrooke.

After brilliant medical studies and four years as a professor with the Department of Medicine of Université de Montréal, in 1969, Gilles Pigeon joined the Sherbrooke team to create the first integrated hospital centre in Canada. Here, he soon became a leader as director of the Nephrology Department and, later, director of the Continuing Education Centre, vice-dean, and finally dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Université de Sherbrooke, for three terms.

From 1972 to 1979, he helped shape the internal institutions of this fledgling faculty, primarily by pooling the revenues of medical clinical professors in order to ensure a better balance regarding professors between medical practice, teaching and research, and by creating the Centre de recherche médicale (CRMUS) designed to support the faculty's threefold mission. This innovative approach is still cited as an example by other faculties of medicine in Québec and Canada.

After having consolidated the faculty's administrative bases and promoted the foundation of a nursing department therein, during his last term as dean, he created a new program of studies leading to the title of medical doctor, which is better adapted to the community's expectations and characterized, on the whole, by respect for others and a problem-solving approach. In this way, he was able to mobilize the Faculty of Medicine's members to completely overhaul the traditional program in order to better meet society's needs.

After his pioneer work in faculty management and medical education, in the last ten years, Gilles Pigeon has masterminded the implementation of Ariane, an integrated computerized medicare management system, at the Centre universitaire de santé de l'Estrie. The system's success has inspired numerous national and international health establishments. Dr. Pigeon has also worked to develop, in terms of pedagogy and computerization, the faculties of medicine of French-language nations in Africa, south of the Sahara, and in Madagascar. The Republic of Senegal has acknowledge his contribution in these areas by naming him Officer of the Ordre du Mérite, and the Republic of Ivory Coast named him Officer of the Mérite Ivoirien. France has promoted him to Commander of its Ordre des Palmes Académiques.

Gilles Pigeon has been honoured by his peers, both in Canada and Québec. Among others, he has received the Duncan-Graham award of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada and, in 1998, received the Grand Prix of the Collège des médecins du Québec. Through this award, the Collège des médecins du Québec wished to underscore Dr. Pigeon's outstanding contribution to furthering his profession and his unique contribution to improving the quality of medical practice in Québec.

Nominations to the Ordre national du Québec

2000

Ordre national du Québec awards ceremony conducted on Mai 25, 2000 by Prime Minister Lucien Bouchard, in the Salle du Conseil législatif de l'Hôtel du Parlement, in Québec City.

Photography Daniel Lessard, Clement Allard

David J. Roy

Born in 1937, in New England (US), David J. Roy is the initiator of bioethics in Québec and Canada, a field in which he is an undisputed leader. In 1976, shortly after the creation of the first two US bioethics centres, the Hastings Center (Hastings-on-Hudson) and the Kennedy Institute (Georgetown), David J. Roy founded the Center for Bioethics of the Clinical Research Institute of Montréal.

In 1964, David J. Roy obtained his B.A. in mathematics from Cleveland's John Carroll University. From 1965 to 1972, he studied theology at the Catholic University of America in Washington (1965), the Gregorian University in Rome (1966), the University of Tübingen (1968), and then, the Westfälische Wilhelms Universität in Münster, with famous Jesuit theologian Karl Rahner. In 1972, he graduated with a doctorate in theology. He also obtained a master's of philosophy from the Angelicum University in Rome, in 1967. In 1996, he received an honorary doctorate in law from Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia. In January 2000, he was honoured with the title of Officer of the Order of Canada.

Since 1980, Dr. Roy has been a full researcher with the Faculty of Medicine of the Université de Montréal and guest professor in numerous Canadian universities. Since 1985, he has been the editor-in-chief of the *Journal of Palliative Care*, an international publication devoted to palliative care. He is the coauthor of *Bioethics in Canada*, published in 1994 by Prentice-Hall, Canada, The French version of this same volume, *La bioéthique : ses fondements et ses controverses*, was published in 1995 by Éditions du Renouveau pédagogique in Montréal. In conjunction with two British researchers, he is also the associate director of the publication *Bioscience – Society*, a volume, published in 1991, that presents the results of a workshop using the Dahlem methodology held in Berlin in 1990, in which approximately 50 scientists and scholars from many countries participated. He has also authored many chapters in various publications dealing with the many ethical problems raised in medicine and biomedical research. In this area, he is also the principal author of the chapter on ethical research principles, published in 1998 in the third edition of the volume *Surgical Research – Basic Principles and Clinical Practice*.

Dr. Roy is the founding director of the Research Network in Clinical Ethics of the Québec Health Research Fund created in 1993. He is also the chief scientist of a research project subsidized by the Canadian Genome Analysis and Technology Program on the use of information technology derived from the human genome project for the purposes of research, diagnoses, detection, treatment and prevention of multifactorial diseases – towards an ethic for complexity. Moreover, since 1997, he has headed the Center for Bioethics's program on ethics and tele-health, which deals with the ethical, legal and social problems linked to the information highway when it is used for information transfers within the health system.

On two occasions, Dr. Roy was one of the Prime Minister of Canada's official representatives at international bioethics meetings, one of which was chaired by President François Mitterrand and the other by Chancellor Helmut Kohl. From 1990 to 1997, he also sat on the executive committee of the Canadian HIV Trials Network and, within the same network, was chairman of the effectiveness and security review committee of the National Ethics Assessment Board. Moreover, from 1995 to 1997, he chaired the National Planning Forum for HIV/AIDS Research.

Richard Verreau

Studio Henri inc

Born in Château-Richer in 1926, Richard Verreau entered the École de musique of Université Laval in 1945. A Québec government scholarship recipient, he went to Paris in 1949 where he was mentored by Québec tenor Raoul Jobin. It was in France, more specifically the Opéra de Lyon, that Richard Verreau made his stage debut. After having studied in Italy, with Beniamino Gigli, to whom his voice is often compared, he enjoyed resounding successes that quickly won him international renown. He performed on numerous occasions with the Québec City and Montréal symphony orchestras until 1956, when he was hired as the head tenor of the New York City Opera. In 1957, he made his debut with the Royal Opera House of Covent Garden, in London.

In Québec, Richard Verreau was one of the most visible tenors, participating under the auspices of Société Radio-Canada, radio and television, in concerts and operas such as *Faust, La Bohème* and *Madame Butterfly*. The general public was also able to hear him in many concerts at the Chalet du Mont-Royal, and the Montréal Forum and in the Montreal Star concerts.

In Paris, Richard Verreau sung *The Damnation of Faust* under Igor Markevitch, who later invited him to perform with the Orchestre des Concerts Lamoureux. At the request of Eugene Ormandy, conductor of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, he sang Verdi's *Requiem* to a home audience and then, in 1958, at the Hollywood Bowl in California. Other well-known conductors such as Wilfrid Pelletier, Joseph Krips and Zubin Mehta have called on his services and Charles Munch was at the baton when he sang in Hector Berlioz's *The Damnation of Faust* with the New York Philharmonic at the Lincoln Center. In 1959, the work was recorded for Deutsche Grammophon, and, in 1961, received the Grand Prix du disque de France.

In the years thereafter, Mr. Verreau performed in productions with the Opéra de Québec, the Opera Guild of Montréal, Opéra de Montréal, Canadian Opera Company of Toronto, and at the Vancouver and Spoleto festivals. In 1963, he made three Russian tours where, among others, he sang in *Faust, La Bohème* and *Rigoletto*. Richard Verreau has also been royally received by the Metropolitan Opera of New York and in major U.S. cities.

More recently, in 1991, he was honoured by the Chambre de commerce de Québec, which awarded him the title "Grand Québécois". He was inducted into the Canadian Opera Hall of Fame in 1996 and, in October 1998, he was named Officer of the Order of Canada. In 1999, a Richard Verreau scholarship was created, during a concert, in his honour.

Lise Watier

Born in Montréal, Lise Watier is a businesswoman who was able to use her dynamic team to build a cosmetics empire and position it successfully in an industry marked by exceedingly keen US and European competition. She has always maintained the conviction that, from Québec, it was possible to design and manufacture products that could be successful worldwide.

Watier products are currently distributed in more than 1000 outlets in Canada, Europe and the United States. Over time, Lise Watier has become an exemplary model of a tenacious, accomplished businesswoman.

In 1983, she was named "woman of the month" by *Commerce* magazine. The following year, she was named "Grande Montréalaise de l'avenir", in the business category. Canadian businesswoman of the year, in 1986, she received the international Veuve Clicquot award. In 1987, she was honoured with the *La Presse* "Prix d'excellence", in the business, administration and institutions category. She has been a member of the Order of Canada since 1991.

Lise Watier sits on various boards of directors and has always played a key role in Québec's major fashion events.

Knights

Denise Bombardier

Yves Lacombe

Denise Bombardier obtained a B.A. in 1964, a bachelor's degree in political science in 1968, a master's in political science from the Université de Montréal in 1971, and a doctorate in sociology from the Sorbonne in 1974.

Beginning as editor-in-chief of *Le Quartier latin* and then research officer with Radio-Canada's TV newscast *Aujourd'hui*, she has also worked as research-interviewer for Radio-Canada's *Aujourd'hui*, *Format 30* and *Format 60*, collaborator in Paris for all of Radio-Canada's radio and television shows (news and culture), foreign policy coordinator for the radio newscast *Les vingt heures*, moderator for a major TV series of 6 shows on mental health, moderator for a televised series of 4 half hours on alcoholism, sometime moderator for the TV newscast *Femme d'aujourd'hui*, moderator of a summary broadcast on 25 years of television in Québec, and collaborator for the TV newscast *Ce soir* for Radio-Canada.

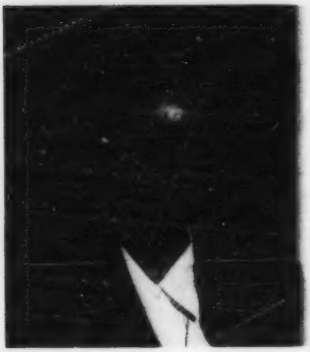
Since 1975, she has moderated *Présent international*, *Hebdo-dimanche*, *Noir sur blanc*, *Le Point*, *Entre les lignes*, *En-tête* and *Rencontres*. In 1987 and 1988, she moderated Radio-Canada's TV weekly broadcast *Trait d'union*. From 1988 to 1991, she moderated *Aujourd'hui dimanche*, and then *L'Envers de la médaille*. Finally, in 1992, she moderated *Raison Passion*, for Radio-Canada television, and *Le biographe et sa passion*, a Radio-Canada FM radio broadcast. In fall 1998, she did a series of interviews entitled *Au-delà des apparences*, for Radio-Canada TV. She also moderated, researched and wrote the documentary *Adieu mes sœurs*. In 1999, she moderated and produced *Les idées lumière*, which was broadcast by Radio-Canada as a series of interviews.

On occasion, Denise Bombardier has collaborated with the newspapers *Le Monde*, *l'Express*, *Télérama* and *Le Devoir*; *Critère*, *Antennes* and *Châtelaine* magazines, Radio Suisse Romande, the French channel TF-1, and the show *À boulets rouges* broadcast on Channel 5 in France, which she produced and moderated. She is a regular contributor to the magazines *Le Point* and *Geo* in Paris, and to *L'Actualité*.

Among her publications are: *La voix de la France*, an essay on France seen through its television, Éditions Robert Laffont, Paris (1975); *Dossier Québec*, Édition Stock, Paris (1980); *Une enfance à l'eau bénite*, a novel, Le Seuil, Paris (1985); *Le mal de l'âme*, a essay, Laffont, Paris (1989), which she coauthored with Claude Saint-Laurent; *Tremblement de coeur*, a novel, Le Seuil, Paris (February 1990); *La déroute des sexes*, an essay, Le Seuil, Paris (1993); *Nos hommes*, a narrative, Le Seuil, Paris (1995); and *Aimez-moi les uns les autres*, a novel, Le Seuil, Paris (1999).

Denise Bombardier has been a member of the executive committee of the Conseil de presse du Québec. She is currently a member of the Union des écrivaines et écrivains québécois, the Association des écrivains de langue française and the Conseil supérieur de la langue française. In 1993, she was named Knight of the Legion of Honour.

Jeanne-d'Arc Bouchard



Born in Sainte-Hedwidge in 1929, Jeanne-d'Arc Bouchard entered the order of the Augustines de la Miséricorde de Jésus de Roberval nuns in 1945. Sister Bouchard also became a nurse in 1953.

She became a pioneer in the rehabilitation of persons suffering from alcoholism and drug addiction. In the early 1960s, Sister Bouchard set up the first structured program to help these people and their families.

Until 1989, she headed the Saint-Antoine rehabilitation unit of the Hôtel-Dieu de Roberval hospital. Thousands of people have benefited from her services and those of the team she trained to continue her work.

Sister Bouchard has received numerous honours, including the award of merit of the Association des intervenants en toxicomanie du Québec, which now bears her name.

Louis Dionne

Marc Robitaille

Born in Rimouski in 1931, Louis Dionne completed his medical studies at Université Laval in 1957, and then his residency in general surgery at the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec hospital. He was named a *Fellow* of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada in 1961, and then the American College of Surgeons. He trained in oncology at Saint-Mark's Hospital in London (1962), the Institut Gustave-Roussy in France (1963), and the Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases in New York (1964). He received R. S. McLaughlin Fellowships, from 1962 to 1964; a Royal College Travelling Fellowship in 1968, and the James IV Surgical Traveller, in Great Britain, Ireland, Scotland and England in 1976.

From 1971 to 1980, Dr. Dionne headed the General Surgery Department of the Hôtel-Dieu de Québec. He was a full professor with Université Laval's Faculty of Medicine. Medically and scientifically speaking, he has also chaired numerous committees and associations. Dr. Dionne has given conferences across Canada. The list of his publications includes more than 100 titles.

At the height of a productive career as surgeon and professor, Dr. Dionne enriched Québec with an exemplary work. With his wife, Claudette Gagnon-Dionne, and the late Dr. Jean-Louis Bonenfant, for 17 years he fought for the creation of the marvellous Maison Michel-Sarrazin (1985), a haven where cancer patients in the terminal phases can stay free of charge. The first of its kind in Canada and in the French-speaking world, this centre has a far-reaching social and humanitarian impact. People come from the world over to study its methods and underlying philosophy.

The Maison Michel-Sarrazin's renown is a direct offshoot of the renown of Dr. Dionne, physician, surgery, oncologist, and founding president of the Association québécoise des soins palliatifs.

Richard Garneau

Born in Québec City in 1930, Richard Garneau studied at the Séminaire de Québec and graduated from Université Laval with a B.A. He studied for two years with the Conservatoire d'art dramatique Francis-Synval, before taking a study trip of several months in Europe.

After three years in private enterprise, he joined Société Radio-Canada in 1957, and worked his way through various positions: announcer, moderator, journalist-reporter and descriptive narrator.

Although it was hockey that took Richard Garneau to the box seats of Radio-Canada, it was his love of the Olympic spirit that convinced him to devote his energies to sports. From the Olympic Games in Rome, in 1960, to those of Lillehammer, in 1994, the name Richard Garneau was synonymous with Olympic coverage. He covered 17 Olympic Games in all—a world record.

Richard Garneau continues to work as a freelancer for Radio-Canada (radio and TV) on TVA.

Highly respectful of the French language, his talents include describing events enthusiastically and analyzing them rigorously. He is equally skilled at describing the Tour de France 1991 over 23 days as he is at detailing an Olympic village during the Games.

Richard Garneau has won five Gémeaux awards: two for *La Soirée du Hockey*, one for the Montréal Marathon, one for his coverage of the Olympic games in Barcelona and the Gémeaux Hommage award for his life's work.

He has also authored five books: *À toi Richard*, which is a humorous look at the short history of radio and television in Québec (1992); *Vie, rage... dangereux* (1993); *Les patins d'André* (1994); *Train de nuit pour la gloire* (1995); *À toi... Richard... prise deux. Un Québécois en Bavière* (1996).

In 1994, he won the Prix du Mérite du français, section Culture, discerned by the Union des écrivains et écrivaines du Québec, the Société des auteurs and the Union des artistes.

In 1999, he was inducted into the Hockey Hall of Fame.

Germaine Huot

Studio Allard photo inc

Born in Montréal in 1919, Germaine Huot studied audiology and speech pathology at Northwestern University in Chicago where, in 1954, she graduated with her M.A.. She continued her doctoral studies and, in 1961, trained in clinical audiology.

Germaine Huot is a Québec pioneer in audiology and speech pathology. In 1956, at the Université de Montréal, she helped create the first master's level training program in Québec and Canada and headed it until 1961. While continuing to teach at the university level, she founded a great many audiology and speech pathology services throughout Québec. She also helped train hundreds of audiologists and speech pathologists. Through her presence, skills, concern for language and deep-rooted faith in her profession she has been, and continues to be, able to testify to the need for supporting thousands of individuals and their families in dealing with their communications problems, be they preschoolers, school-aged children, young adults, aphasics or seniors. Through her zeal and rigorous work, she has contributed to the health and well-being of a great many Quebeckers, making her a role model for young people in her profession.

A very committed individual, she has travelled throughout Québec to found audiology and speech pathology services, notably in Montréal, Sherbrooke, Chicoutimi and Québec City, to name only a few. She is also one of the first members of the Société de logopédie et d'audiologie de la province de Québec, an association founded in 1955 and considered the forerunner of the Ordre des orthophonistes et audiologistes du Québec. In 1963, she was able to convince the Québec government of the importance of a legal framework for the practice of audiology and speech pathology to ensure public protection. On her initiative, the *Québec Speech Pathology and Audiology* Act was adopted the following year. Over the years, Germaine Huot devoted her time and energy to promoting the profession by ensuring that the high standards of quality characterizing it would always remain. This concern is ongoing.

Germaine Huot has received numerous distinctions, including lifetime membership in the American Speech and Hearing Association. To recognize her exceptional contribution, her Québec peers awarded her the Mérite du Conseil interprofessionnel du Québec. The Ordre des orthophonistes et audiologistes du Québec has created the Prix Germaine-Huot, to be awarded to an audiologist or speech pathologist, or group of audiologists or speech pathologists, who stand out for their professional achievements in the field.

John Joseph Jonas

Born in Montréal in 1932, John Joseph Jonas studied engineering at McGill University (1954) and the University of Cambridge, where he obtained his doctorate (1960). During his extensive university career, professor Jonas was a world leader in the field of research on forming metals, more specifically steel, in their solid state. His renown has helped McGill University earn recognition as a specialized steel research centre and has led steel-producing companies the world over to support Québec's research.

When his research programs were implemented in the early 1980s, professor Jonas was one of the first incumbents of an industrial research chair funded by the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council. His work under these programs resulted in very real improvements in the effectiveness of steel laminating processes at a time when the international steel industry was experiencing serious economic difficulties.

Over the years, he has been an active member of numerous committees in Québec, including the Conseil métallurgique du Québec and the Council of universities – diplomas committee. He has also been chairman of the Fonds pour la formation des chercheurs et l'aide à la recherche (FCAR) – No. 2 grants selection committee (engineering); member of the Conseil de la science et de la technologie du Québec – advisory committee, and many other committees, including the selection committee for the Prix Marie-Victorin, one of the Prix du Québec.

Where Québec's industrial community is concerned, he has had particularly close ties with Alcan, in conjunction with professor K. Neale of the Université de Sherbrooke. In the past 15 years, he has also worked closely with the Canada's major steel producers, including Ivaco, Québec Fer et Titane, Aciers inoxydables Atlas, Sidbec-Dosco and Stelco-Contrecoeur. These corporations supported NSERC's industrial chair for metallurgy and steel processing, for which Dr. Jonas is responsible. His work in relation to the latter led to the obtention of five patents of steel forming.

As a prolific author and keynote speaker at many international scientific symposiums, professor Jonas has become one of Québec's best known ambassadors, both at home and abroad. In 1995, his contributions in this regard were acknowledged when he was awarded the Prix Marie-Victorin.

Gilles Lamontagne

Le Soleil

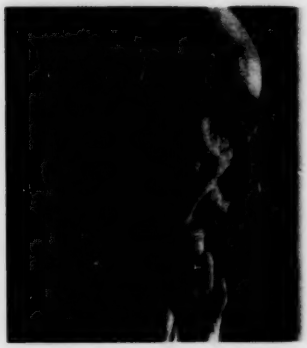
Born in Montréal in 1919, Gilles Lamontagne studied at Montréal's Collège Jean-De Brébeuf and then the École des hautes études commerciales. At the beginning of World War II, he volunteered to serve in the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF), in May 1941. He had just turned 22. After having obtained his wings, he left for Great Britain where he was assigned to the 425th bomber squadron "Les Alouettes", composed mainly of Francophones. In 1943, on returning from a raid on Essen, Germany, his plane was attacked by a fighter over Holland. Although the aircraft was seriously damaged and even on fire, Gilles Lamontagne succeeded in flying it long enough to allow its crew to parachute out. All survived thanks to this rescue. This act of bravery led his name to be added to King George VI's honour roll in January 1946. Captured by the Germans, Gilles Lamontagne remained a prisoner in various camps for two and a half months, until May 6, 1945, when he was freed by the Allied Forces.

Although he left the RCAF in 1945, he always maintained military ties of various types. He served in the RCAF's prime reserve (1951-1959); was colonel of the Premier Escadron militaire royal de Saint-Jean (1987-1996), grand president of the Royal Canadian Legion (1991), and chairman of the board of governors of the Royal Military College of Canada in Kingston (1996). He was decorated with the 1939-1945 Star, Aircrew Europe Star, Defence Medal, Canadian Volunteer Service Medal, War Medal 1939-45, Jubilee Medal and Canadian Forces Decoration. In 1971, the European War Veterans' Confederation awarded him the Croix du combattant d'Europe.

Gilles Lamontagne began his career in active politics in 1962. At the municipal level first, he joined a group of Quebeckers to found a new municipal political party for the Québec City November 1962 elections. He was elected councillor for the Montcalm district. Soon after, he became party leader. Then, in 1965, he was elected 33rd mayor of Québec City, a position he held, without interruption, until 1977. During these years, he was president of the Union des municipalités du Québec, vice-president of the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, executive member of the Conseil de planification et de développement du Québec, member of the Economic Council of Canada, executive member and president of the Conseil de la communauté urbaine de Québec. Elected to the House of Commons as MPP for Langelier in a 1977 by-election, he was named parliamentary secretary to the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources. In January 1978, he became a minister without portfolio, and then in February, Postmaster General. In the May 1979 general elections, Gilles Lamontagne was re-elected MPP for Langelier. Named Minister of National Defence, for a time, he also performed the duties of Minister of Veterans Affairs. In 1984, Mr. Lamontagne left his duties and, in March that same year, was sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of Québec.

During his career, Gilles Lamontagne received numerous distinctions, including the title of Knight of the Canadian Order of Precedence (1985); an honorary doctorate in law from the Royal Military College in Kingston (1986); United Nations Medal (1987); honorary doctorate in administration from the Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean (1989); and Officer of the Order of Canada (1990).

Claude Le Sauteur



Roger Côté

Born in Rivière-Pentecôte, Claude Le Sauteur studied at the École des beaux-arts de Québec, from 1945 to 1950, under Jean-Paul Lemieux, Jean Dallaire and Omer Parent. On leaving the school, he turned to Québec painting.

Claude Le Sauteur's paintings follow in the footsteps of his teachers, Jean-Paul Lemieux and Jean Dallaire, and possess a universal character sought by art-lovers.

Socially committed, Claude Le Sauteur participates in many charitable activities, through auctions and silk-screening editions. Rooted in the Charlevoix region, which he adores and which inspires him, Le Sauteur paints man's reconciliation with nature. In 1989, an exhibition of works on paper was presented by the Bibliothèque centrale de prêts de Québec. In 1991, a retrospective of his work was shown at the Villa Bagatelle in Sillery.

Claude Le Sauteur's canvases have been shown in 13 solo exhibitions, including one retrospective, and in more than 80 group exhibitions. To facilitate access to his work for as large a public as possible, the artist has produced numerous silk screenings. His works belong to major museum, private and corporate collections.

Claude Le Sauteur is an artist whose social commitment is coupled with rare generosity. To enable various organizations to raise funds for their activities, he has donated hundreds of his works. In the Charlevoix region, where he has made his home, he has made a special contribution, by donating silk screening editions, to his community's cultural and social development, by participating, among others, in the fund-raising activities of the Papeterie Saint-Gilles, the Société d'histoire, the Musée régional and the Fondation du Centre hospitalier de Charlevoix.

In 1989, Claude Le Sauteur became a member of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts. He received the Lieutenant-Governor of Québec's Award (1950), and the Alphonse-Desjardins medal (1984). In 1982, Société Radio-Canada featured him in the show *Second regard*.

Monique Lecours

Christian Hébert

Born into a farm family in Saint-Antoine-sur-Richelieu, in 1936, Monique Lecours graduated, in 1953, with a teaching diploma from the École normale des sœurs Saint-Joseph de Saint-Hyacinthe. In 1960, when she married Claude Bernard, she returned to her roots and became a poultry and market produce farmer in Mont-Saint-Hilaire. As of 1965, she decided to sell eggs and vegetables to a large, faithful clientele, directly from her farm. This direct marketing technique kept the operation going, enabling it to traverse the poultry crisis of the 1970s. In 1980, Monique Lecours became a 50-50 partner in the farm Lecours-Bernard inc. Aware of the importance of establishing farmer-consumer ties, for over 30 years she has welcomed young people, and sometimes even adult citydwellers, for farm visits. From 1984 to 1985, she was in charge of the Women Farmers course at the Institut de technologie agro-alimentaire de Saint-Hyacinthe, and continuing education at the Cégep de Joliette.

In 1980, she was founding president of the Association des collaboratrices et partenaires en affaires (ACPA), an association for promoting and recognizing the economic value of the work of women on the family farm, based on research conducted by the Association féminine d'éducation et d'action sociale (AFEAS) in 1975. For nine years, she sat on many committees. She represented women farmers of Saint-Hyacinthe on the Comité provisoire provincial des femmes en agriculture, the precursor to the Fédération des agricultrices du Québec.

Monique Lecours worked within the Union des producteurs agricoles (UPA), was the first woman president of the UPA Rouville for ten years, and the first woman farmer to sit on the executive of the Fédération de l'UPA of Saint-Hyacinthe. In this capacity, she chaired the following committees: prevention, marketing, manpower and livestock well-being. She also represented women farmers on the Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women, and designed and produced seven broadcasts on Vallée-du-Richelieu community television, showing how to recognize and purchase home-grown farm products.

In her community, Monique Lecours has also performed many duties. From 1975 to 1978, she chaired the Association des parents des élèves du Collège Saint-Maurice de Saint-Hyacinthe. She was church warden in Mont-Saint-Hilaire parish, honorary president of the Muséobus for 1999 Women's Day, vice-president of the Centre local de développement de la Vallée-du-Richelieu (1998), member since 1998 and vice-president of the Comité consultatif sur l'agriculture de Ville de Mont-Saint-Hilaire, member of the appeal board of the Société du crédit agricole since 1990, president of the AFEAS de Sainte-Maria Goretti in Beloeil (1978-1980), founder of the Comité femmes et développement of the Association québécoise des organismes de coopération internationale (AQOCI), writer and co-signatory of a letter to the Mouvement Desjardins in which she asked that the institution's advertising stress the contribution made by women, member of the 200th anniversary committee for Mont-Saint-Hilaire parish (1995), and spokesperson for the diocesans of Saint-Hyacinthe on women's place in the church at the episcopal ordination of Monseigneur François Lapierre in June 1998. Finally, she gave conferences during the Socodevi mission to Bolivia and Peru in 1999.

Among the distinctions she has received are: farm woman of the year, Fédération des agricultrices du Québec (1998-1999), regional winner (1998), Syndicat des agricultrices de Saint-Hyacinthe, and UNICEF-Montérégie ambassador at the 50th anniversary of women's right to vote (1990).

Clément Marchand

Born in Sainte-Geneviève de Batiscan in 1912, Clément Marchand completed his classical studies at the Séminaire Saint-Joseph de Trois-Rivières in 1932, graduating with a B.A. That same year, he became a journalist with the weekly newspaper *Le Bien public*, which he purchased with his friend Raymond Douville. His journalistic career, which represents some 15 000 articles, was coupled with that of printer/publisher.

Through Father Albert Tessier, a great thinker of the times, he came into contact with the prince of poets of the 1920s Nérée Beauchemin, who annotated his first poems. He was already corresponding with Alfred Desrochers, and did so from 1931 to 1959. Added to these prestigious names were Olivar Asselin, who published his work in *L'Ordre*, François Hertel, Claude-Henri Grignon and, later, Albert Pelletier, who published his essays in *Les Idées*. Since his beginnings, he entered the field of literature through the front door. He was barely 21 when he wrote *Les Soirs rouges*, considered a poetic and narrative gem, and was recognized for his uncommon literary precociousness. In 1939, his book received the Athanase-David award. In 1942, he received this same award for his *Courrier des villages*.

His career as journalist, printer and publisher enabled him to publish close to 300 books, including those of Louis Dantin, Félix Leclerc, Gérald Godin, Alphonse Piché, Yves Préfontaine, Suzanne Paradis and Alexis Klimos. Although his career as a journalist allowed him to reach a greater number of readers, it, no doubt, deprived the literary community of other top quality works. However, the Mauricie region found, in him, an excellent journalist and opinion leader.

Clément Marchand has been a member of the Société des écrivains français. He is currently a member of the Académie des lettres du Québec, an honorary member of the Union des écrivaines et écrivains québécois, decorated by the Ordre des francophones d'Amérique and the Ordre des hebdos régionaux du Québec, and honorary chairman of the Société des écrivains de la Mauricie. A member of the Royal Society of Canada since 1947, his record membership in the country's most impressive group of intellectuals is an honour he shares with Maurice Lebel, former dean of the Faculty of Literature of Université Laval.

Julie Payette

Le Soleil

Born in Montréal in 1963, Julie Payette graduated with an international bachelor's degree in 1982 from the United World (UWC) International College of the Atlantic in Wales. She went on, in 1986, to obtain a B.Sc. in electrical engineering from McGill University and, in 1990, an M.Sc. in applied sciences from the University of Toronto.

After obtaining her engineering degree in 1986, Ms. Payette was involved in various computer design and research activities, notably human-machine interfaces, natural language processing and automatic voice recognition.

From 1986 to 1988, she worked as an engineer and technical consultant for IBM Canada's Science and Engineering Division. From 1988 to 1990, as a Master's student at the University of Toronto, she took part in projects on high-performance computer architecture and worked as a teaching assistant. In early 1991, she joined IBM's Communications and Computer Science Research Laboratory in Zurich, Switzerland, as a guest researcher. On her return to Canada in January 1992, Ms. Payette joined Bell-Northern Research's voice research group in Montréal, where she was responsible for a project involving computer voice comprehension for telephone applications.

Selected by the Canadian Space Agency to become an astronaut in June 1992, Julie Payette began her training in Canada. After completing her basic training, she worked as a technical consult her technical activities in Canada, publishing her work and presenting it in national and international forums.

In preparation for a space mission, Julie Payette studied Russian and regularly took part in microgravity flights aboard NASA's parabolic aircraft. The fields studied during these flights include materials processing, fluid physics, health sciences, human-machine interaction, biotechnology, and space awareness activities. In February 1994, Julie Payette was one of the four Canadian astronauts to take part in the CAPSULS mission.

In 1996, Julie Payette was chosen to pursue her training as mission specialist with NASA in Houston, Texas. In 1999, she participated in the STS-mission aboard the shuttle Discovery, thereby becoming the first woman Quebecker to enter the International Space Station.

Léa Roback

Born in Montréal in 1903 to Polish-Jewish parents, Léa Roback grew up in Beauport, near Québec City.

In 1919, she got a job at the British American Dyeworks, and, in 1922, became a cashier at His Majesty's theatre. She went to Europe in 1925, returning in 1926 to go to work in New York at odd jobs before joining her brother, a student in Berlin, and then travelling to Italy. On May 1, 1929, she became a member of the Communist Party. In 1932, she returned to Canada and joined the Communist Party of Canada. She braved the Fascist wave that prevailed here, as in Spain and Italy. At the time, she worked at the Young Women's Hebrew Association (YWHA). In 1934, she journeyed to Russia and, on returning, agreed to work for Fred Rose, the Communist candidate in the underprivileged Cartier district. She took on the responsibility for a Marxist bookstore, that was under police red squad surveillance.

In 1936-1939, she joined the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU) and organized a strike rallying Jewish, French Canadian and immigrant women. From 1941 to 1952, she worked for RCA Victor, but was dismissed for union activities. She was subsequently re-hired under a directive prohibiting dismissal on these grounds. Disappointed in the turn of events in the USSR and Hungary, and due to the national issue in Canada, she resigned from the Communist Party in 1958. In 1960, the Voix des femmes was born. Its first president was Thérèse Casgrain and members included Léa Roback, Jeanne Sauvé, Solange Chaput-Rolland and Simone Monet-Chartrand.

In 1993, she inspired militants to create the Léa-Roback Foundation, dedicated to the education of young women, from literacy training to undergraduate university studies.

Léa Roback has fought exclusion, violence, racism and injustice. A socialist, but also a feminist, she has been involved in all major issues, from helping young women to obtain safe abortions to obtaining suffrage for all women Quebeckers.

Ben Weider

Tony Lanza

Born in Saint-Lin in 1924, Ben Weider founded the International Federation of Body-Builders (IFBB), of which he is president, in Montréal in 1945. This federation, which currently includes 171 countries, is one of the world's most prestigious sports associations.

Ben Weider's company boosted the growth of the physical fitness and body-building industry, which is still expanding today, creating thousands of jobs, and offering a completely new approach to health and well-being.

On January 30, 1998, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) granted the IFBB official Olympic recognition. Obtained after 52 years of determination and perseverance, this is, no doubt, one of Ben Weider's greatest achievements.

Mr. Weider has received numerous honorary distinctions. He holds an honorary doctorate in literature from Florida State University (1997), an honorary doctorate from Concordia University in Montréal (1994), and an honorary doctorate in physical education from the University of Baghdad in Iraq (1972). Many international awards and mentions crown his extraordinary career.

In the 40 years he was involved in physical fitness and sports, Ben Weider won international renown. His philosophy, books, courses, nutritional discoveries and reports on athletic performance and physical fitness are recognized the world over. In many countries, Ben Weider generously supported fitness programs and donated entire gymnasiums complete with state-of-the-art equipment in order to encourage young people and help organizations committed to sports research and training.

Ben Weider is also president of the International Napoleonic Society, which includes members from 30 countries. A key expert in the Napoleonic era, he is a popular speaker and the author of six books on Napoleon, entitled *The murder of Napoleon* (published in 31 languages, with more than one, million copies sold, the film rights have been acquired by Jack Nicholson and Warner Brothers), *Assassination at St-Helena, La sagesse de Napoléon, Assassination at St-Helena revisited, Napoléon : Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité* and *Napoléon est-il mort empoisonné?*

In 1995, the Russian Historical Society published a two-volume collection on Napoleonic history. Two of Ben Weider's books, *Murder of Napoleon*, and *La sagesse de Napoléon*, were incorporated into it, along with excerpts from Leo Tolstoy's *War and Peace* and Alexandre Dumas' book on Napoleon. More than 500 000 copies were sold.

Mr. Weider continues to support the Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association (YM-YWHA), providing equipment for their body-building gyms, and assisting them financially in their fund-raising campaigns. To pay tribute to Ben Weider, the Jewish Community Centre of Montréal has decided to change its name to the Ben Weider Jewish Community Centre.

Ben Weider participated in the fund-raising campaign for the renovation of the Marie-Reine du Monde church, which will be restored for the first time in 100 years, by personally making a donation to Cardinal Turcotte of Montréal. There is no doubt that Ben Weider is a great philanthropist, not only in Québec and Canada, but throughout the world.